(c) Government have been taking several steps from time to time for increasing exports. Some of the important initiatives taken specifically in respect of the textile sector are as under:

(1) The Technology Upgradation Fund Scheme has been made operational with effect from 1.4.1999 to facilitate the modernisation and upgradation of this sector.

(2) The New Export Entitlement (Quota) Policy for the period 2000—2004 has been announced recently to provide stability and continuity and encourage competitiveness in textile exports.

(3) Non-Quota Entitlement (NQE) System for encouraging non-quota exports to quota and non-quota countries has been retained to boost exports in apparel sector-value added segment of Indian textiles.

(4) The facility to import capital goods under Export Promotion Capital Goods (EPCG) Scheme at *5%* concessional rate of duty.

(5) Exports of cotton yarn by Export Oriented Unit (EOU)/Export Promotion Zone (EPZ)/EPCG units has been liberalised.

(6) Zero Duty import of certain categories of trimmings & embellishments has been allowed.

Support-price for Mulberry and Non-Mulberry Cocoon

3517. DR. ARUN KUMAR SARMA: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) the support price fixed for Mulberry and Non-Mulberry Cocoon during Ninth Five Year Plan and allocated amount for each category, State-wise;

(b) the particulars of research schemes on Mulberry and Non-Mulberry silk, outlays for Ninth Plan, objective and achievement of research schemes indicating locations and subject of research;

(c) whether Government have undertaken any specific programme to propagate the Muga and Eri Silk; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TEXTILES (SHRI GINGEE N. RAMACHANDRAN): (a) There is no support price system for mulberry and non-mulbery cocoons. However, Central Silk Board (CSB) has

been implementing some schemes whereby market support mechanism is envisaged. For mulberry cocoons in non-traditional States, the CSB has a Catalytic Developmental Scheme "Support for Installation of Quality Linked Cocoon Purchase Systems in non-traditional States" with a total outlay of Rs. 3.60 crores for the Ninth Plan to cover 18 non-traditional States. The main objective of the Scheme is to give 50 per cent assistance to the States to put in place market support so that producers can dispose of their cocoons on a quality linked spot payment basis.

In regard to non-Mulberry cocoons CSB operates a Tassar Raw material Bank at Chaibasa & Muga Raw Material Bank at Sibsagar under which a support price is fixed by a Committee set up by the CSB and purchases are made to influence prices & provide market support. The details of Grade-wise support price fixed by the CSB for the year 1999-2000 is given below:

Cocoons	Grade	Support price (purchase price) for 1000 Cocoons
Daba (Tassar)	I	Rs. 965/-
Tassar	II	Rs. 765/-
Reeling Cocoons	III	Rs. 540/-
Jethua Crop Cocoons } Muga	A	Rs. 440/-
	B	Rs. 400/-
	C	Rs. 325/-
Katia Crop Cocoons } Muga	A	Rs. 500/
	B	Rs. 400/-
	C	Rs. 350/-

(b) The details of the Mulberry and non-Mulberry research schemes, their outlays for DC plan, objectives and achievements and locations are at Statement *(See* below)

(c) and (d) The Central Silk Board has established a number of infrastructural units in the country for development of Eri and Muga silk industry under Catalytic Development programme the CSB is implementing the following schemes for development of Eri and Muga silk industry.

(i) Demonstration of systematic Plantation in Eri Food Plant with Training and Supply of Start-up Tools with an outlay of Rs. 58.44 lakhs for Ninth Plan.

(ii) Support to States for upgradation of Seed Multiplication Infrastructure for Eri with an out lay of Rs. 1.00 crore for the Ninth Plan.

(iii) Support to Agencies (NGOs/Co-Operative Societies.) for upgradation and Popularization of Improved Spinning Devices for Eri with an outlay of Rs/2.04 crores for the Ninth Plan.

(iv) Augmentation of Muga Food Plants with an outlay of Rs. 2.30 crore for the Ninth Plan.

(v) Providing Training and Start-Up Tools to Farmers to Practice Muga Culture with an outlay of Rs. 88.50 lakhs for the Ninth Plan.

(vi) Support to States Upgradation of Seedm Multiplication Infrastructure for Muga with an outlay of Rs. 1.28 crore for the Ninth Plan-

(vii) Pilot Scheme for Support to private Graineurs for production of Quality Muga seed with an outlay of Rs. 7.00 lakh for the Ninth Plan.

(viii) Support to Agencies (NGOs/Co-Operative Societies) for the Popularisation of Improved Reeling Spinning Devices for Muga with an outlay of Rs. 1.37 crore for the Ninth Plan.

(ix) Crop Insurance Support For Muga with an outlay of Rs. 9.00 lakh for the Ninth Plan.

Besides the above under Country Cooperation Framework (CCF-I) with assistance or united Nations Development Programme (UNDP) a sub-programme on non-Mulberry silk-Muga and Eri in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Nagaland & West Bengal under Fibres and Handicrafts Programme (FHAP) with a total outlay of Rs 614.6 lakh of which Government of India share is Rs. 221.4 lakh and UNDP share is 393.2 lakh is under implementation for a period of 3 years from 1999-2000.

Statement

Details of Mulbery and non-Mulberry Research Schemes, its outlays for 9th plan, objective~SM~achievements and locations

1. MULBERRY RESEARCH SCHEMES

NAME OF RESEARCH SCHEME	OUT-LAY PROPOSED FOR NINTH-PLAN (RS. IN CRORE)	LOCATION	BRIEF OBJECTIVE
1	2		
CSR&TI, Mysore	32.23*	Mysore (Karnataka)	To provide R&D support for' mulberry silk development in a Southern and Western States
NESTED UNITS			
RSRSs			
Kodathi		Karnataka	To conduct research, undertake filed trials and tackle the local problems of the sericulture industry in the area?
Chamarajanagar		Karnataka	
Ananthapur		Andhra Pradesh	
Salem		Tamil Nadu	
Coonoor		Tamil Nadu	
REC/SUB-RECs			
Madivala		Karnataka	To undertake demonstrations and provide extension support/technical guidance to the Sericulturists.
Bidaraguppe		Karnataka	
Chitradurga		Karnataka	
Samayanallur		Tamil Nadu.	
Krishnagiri		Tamil Nadu	
Angarnan		Kerala	
Vikarabad		Andhra Pradesh	
Rayachoti		Andhra Pradesh	
Shirala		Maharashtra	
CSR&TI, Berhampore	27.89*		To provide R&D support for mulberry silk developmont in Eastern and North-Eastern States
NESTED UNITS			To conduct research, undertake
RSRSs			trials and takle the local problem of
Kalimamng		W.B.	the sericulture industry in the area
Jorhat		Assam	
Ranchi		Bihar	
Koraput		Orissa	

1	2	3	4
RECs/SUB RECs			
Saktipur		W.B.	To undertake demonstration and
Mothabari		W.B.	provide extension support/technical
Majithar		Sikkim	guidance to the sericulturists.
Agartala		Tripura	
Mangaldoi		Assam	
Imphal		Manipur	
Dimapur		Nagaland	
Aizwal		Mizoorm	
Shilong		Meghalaya	
Deogarh		Orissa	
Singhanpur		MP.	
Gumla		Bihar	
MaheshpurRaj		Bihar	
Kashipur		W.B.	
Mohanpur		W.B.	
Lohardaga		Bihar	
Dumka		Bihar	
Sahaisa		Bihar	
Rajmahal		Bihar	
Sabour		Bihar	
CSR&TI,Pampore	13.00*	J&K	To provide R&D support to mulberry silk development in Northern States
NESTED UNITS			To conduct research, undertake field
RSRSs			trials and tackle the local problem of the sericulture industry in the area
Jammu		J&K	
Sahaspur		U.P.	
RECs/SUBRECs			
Kathua		J&K	To undertake demonstrations and
Sujanpur		Punjab	provide extension support/technical
Anatnag		J&K	guidance to the sericulturists.
Kishtwar		J&K	
Unnao		U.P.	
Gorakhpur		U.P.	
Kangra		HP	
Tikri		J&K	
Tral		J&K	
Pattan		J&K	
CSTRI, Bangalore	27.55*	Karnataka	To provide R&D support for post cocoon technology, covering both mulberry and non-mulberry in all the States
NESTED UNITS			To undertake testing of raw silk
SCTH(6Nos)			

1	2	3	4
Bangalore		Karnataka	
Dharmavaram		AP	
Jammu		J&K	
Kancheepuram		Tamil Nadu	
Malda		W.B.	
Srinagar		J&K	
B. DCTSCs/CFC (18 nos)			To provide technical guidance to silk Reelers/Spinners.
Bakreswar		W.B.	
Berhampore		W.B.	
Malda		W.B.	
Panchgram		W.B.	
Kamnagar		W.B.	
Bandara		W.B.	
Champa		MP	
Bhagalpur		Bihar	
Dehradun		U.P.	
Varanasi		U.P	
Dharmapuri		Tamil Nadu	
C. CEO-Testing Laboratory (4 nos)			To undertake testing of silk dyes and its suitability to the industry.
Bangalore		Karnataka	
Bhagalpur		Bihar	
Jammu		J&K	
Varanasi		U.P.	
SBRL, Bangalore	2.02*	Karnataka	To undertake bio-technological research on silkworm and
SSTL,Kodathi	7.52*	Karnataka	To undertaken research on all aspects relating to quality silkworm seed production
CSGRC.Hosur	5.54*	Tamil Nadu	To collect, protect and conserve mulberry and silkworm germplasm along with data base.

Abbreviations:

CSR&TI—Central Sericulturel Research & Training Institute

CSTRI—Central Silk Technological Research Institute

CSGRC—Central Sericulture Germplasm Resource Centre

SSTL—Silkworm Seed Technology Laboratory

SBRL—Seri Biotechnology Research Laboratory

* Includes nested units allocation also.

The progress achieved by implementing the above mulberry research schemes is briefly given here under:

1. The area under mulberry cultivation increased from 0.57 lakh ha. in 1950-51 to 2.7 lakh ha. during 1998-99 with the help of package of practices introduced for mulberry cultivation. Silkworm rearing technology have been standardized which has resulted in higher cocoon yield increasing it from 245 kg/ha/yr in 1960s to 445 kg/ha/yr in 1998-99.

2. High yielding mulberry varieties with an yield potential up to 60 mt./ ha/yr and 23 silkworm hybrids suited for different agro climatic conditions and seasons have been developed and authorized for commercial use.

3. Developed new techniques for quality silkworm seed production.

4. Integrated Pest Management and Eco friendly disease control measures were developed for pest and diseases of mulberry and silkworms.

5. Production of raw silk per ha/yr. increased from 14.27 kg in 1960s to 50 kg in 1998-99.

6. Technologies were developed for cocoon drying/stifling, silk reelings spinning, twisting, weaving, finishing, printing etc. The renditta has come down from about 17.2 in 1960s to 8.9 in 1998-99.

NON-MULBERRY RESEARCH SCHEMES*

NAME OF RESEARCH SCHEME		OUT-LAY PROPOSED NINTH PLAN RS, IN CRORE,	LOCATION	BRIEF OBJECTIVE
		2	3	4
CTR&TI,	Ranchi	9.44*	Ranchi (Bihar)	To provide R&D support for non-mulberry sericulture development.
NESTED RTRS	UNITS			To conduct research, undertake Field trials and tackle the local problem of the sericulture industry in the area.
Dumka			Bihar	For the conservation of wild eco races in various regions
Baripada			ORISSA	
Bhandara			Maharashtra	
Jagdalpur			M.P	
Warangal			Andhra Pradesh	
Imphal			Manipur	To increase the productivity

1	2	3	4
Bimtal		U P.	potential of oak tasar.
Batote		J&K	
RECs/SUB-RECs			
Banguruposi		Orissa 1	To undertake
			demonstrations and
Sultanpur			provide extension
Mulug		Andhra Pradesh	Support/technical guidance
Purlea		W.B.	to farmers and DOS
Palampur		Himachal Pradesh	officials.
Uiraangsua		Assam	
Yaikong pao		Manipur	
Kikurma		Nagalad	
CMER&TI, Ladoigarh 8.09*		Assam	To provide R&D support for
			muga and eri silk industry.
NESTED UNITS		Assam	To conduct research.
RMRS, Boko			undertake field trials and tackle the
			local problem of
			the sericulture industry in the area
			and to supply seed
RERS,			to muga farmers. ,
Mendipathar		Meghalaya	To conduct research,
			undertake field trials and
			tackle the local problem of
			the sericulture industry in
RECs/SUB-RECs			the area
Dhakuakhana		Assam	To undertake
Tura		Meghalaya	demonstrations and provide
Coochbehar		Assam	extension support/technical Guidance
Dippu			to the sericuiturist.
	ESSPC. Mirja	Assam	To produce Eri seed and
			supply to farmers

Abbreviations

CTR&TI—Central Tasar Research & Training Institute
RTRS—Regional Tasar Research Station
REC—Research Extension Centre
CMER&TI—Central Muga Eri Research & Training Institute
RERS—Regional Eri Research Station
ESSPC-Eri Silkworm Seed Production Centre
*includes nested units allocation also.
RSRS—Regional Sericulture Research Station
SCTH—Silk Conditioning and Testing House
DCTSC/CFC—Demonstration-oim-Trainino Service Center

The progress achieved by the above non-mulberry research units is briefly given here under:

1. With the advent of technologies in the non-mulberry sector; the non-mulberry silk production which was 554 MT in 1971-72 rose to 1284 MT in 1998-99.

2. Adoption of nursery techniques and introduction of economic plantation for T. arjuna has resulted in increase of tasar cocoon production to 60 cocoons per dfl from the level of 20—30 per dfl.

3. Integrated package of rearing techniques has been evolved and field trials conducted.

4. New oviposition device in muga has been developed.

5. 14 new morphotypes of muga food plants have been developed.

6. Nursery techniques for Soalu plantation has been standardized.

7. 92 varieties of Caster food plant have been maintained in germplasm for exploitation by different involved in sericulture.

Sathyam Committee Report on Textile Policy

3518. SHRI SOLIPETA RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of TEXTILES be pleased to state:

(a) when the Sathyam Committee on Textile Policy submitted its Report;

(b) whether the Government have accepted the recommendations made by Sathyam Committee;

(c) whether there is any proposal before Govt. to introduce a new textile policy in the current session of Parliament.

(d) if so, how the Govt. will protect the handloom industry; and